Date: Sun, 5 Sep 93 19:10:49 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1050
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest   Sun, 5 Sep 93   Volume 93 : Issue 1050

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 5 Sep 93 10:17:56 GMT
From: pacbell.com!amdahl!amdahl!ikluft@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Addition to FAQ articles: phonetic alphabet
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The question about the phonetic alphabet has come up a zillion times by
now. Probably there is little doubt that it qualifies as a frequently-asked
question. The following text has been added to Part 3 of the
rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ near the beginning, just after the text about
Morse Code.

** What is the standard phonetic alphabet?
        Though no standard phonetics are required on amateur radio, good
        operating procedures include using the standard phonetic alphabet

to help communicate more clearly. The recommended phonetics are those also in use by aviation (internationally by ICAO treaty) and some militaries (in most English-speaking countries.)

   alfa bravo charlie delta echo foxtrot golf hotel india juliet kilo lima mike november oscar papa quebec romeo sierra tango uniform victor whiskey x-ray yankee zulu

The numbers are spelled differently to suggest a particular pronunciation. Also, nine was changed to "niner" to avoid confusion with the German word "nein" for "no", though that change is not commonly used by Hams. (Usually you'll only hear "niner" from Hams who are also pilots.)

   zero one two tree fower fife six seven eight niner

When first making contact with another Ham, it is a good idea to say callsigns in phonetics to give the other side a better chance of understanding them correctly.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ is posted on the 7th of every month in the early morning, US Pacific Time. A shorter how-to-find-the-FAQ pointer article is posted every 14th, 21st, and 28th of the month in an effort to communicate the FAQ while conserving network bandwidth.

Please help continue the success of the FAQ by pointing new users to it, before or after they ask frequently-asked questions.

--

Ian Kluft KD6EUI PP-ASEL Amdahl Corporation, Open Systems Development
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com Santa Clara, CA
[disclaimer: any opinions expressed are mine only... not those of my employer]

Date: 6 Sep 93 02:09:57 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ANS-248 BULLETINS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-248.01
CHILEAN MICROSAT STATUS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 248.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 4, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-248.01

More Information About The Chilean MICROSAT

ANS has received additional clarifying information on CESAR-1 which was the subject of an ANS bulletin released 14-AUG-1993. CESAR-1 is a 100% amateur radio satellite project being constructed by AMSAT-CE. Contrary to other reports, the Chilean Air Force has no participation in it. The MICROSAT type satellite is being built under an agreement between AMSAT-NA and AMSAT-CE under which AMSAT-NA is providing AMSAT-CE with basic information regarding the MICROSAT design, and rendering any possilble assistance when needed. AMSAT-CE estimates the total cost of completing its first satellite project at around $1M US DOLLARS! This amount includes more than merely the cost of building CESAR-1 but represents the total outlay needed to establish the necessary infrastructure to accomplish the task. To appreciate this, one must consider that the newly established Chilean AMSAT group exists in an environment much different than in most countries in which satellites have been built. There are no aerospace companies with employees who are radio amateurs. Therefore AMSAT-CE must set up its own laboratory and machine shop and train people to man them; and parts must procured. All of this requires the mounting of a fund raising campaign to publicize the project within Chile, including travel within the country to raise the interest of hams and the general public. Understandably, alot of Chileans are somewhat skeptical of the concept of a Chilean radio amateur satellite. The money raised, so far, is mainly based on personal contrib-utions by members of AMSAT-CE. The organization has only one paid em-ployee, a part time secretary. Everyone else in the team are volunteers, all of them licensed hams. With this information in mind, AMSAT-CE can be considered to be in the best tradition of other AMSAT-OSCAR projects in various countries. Once more, they are trying to accomplish a difficult task in the environment of a country that is making efforts to shed the image of a "underdeveloped" nation.

CESAR-1 will be a typical MICROSAT to which the builders expect to add a GPS receiver and digital voice transponder experiments. The latter will receive an L-Band uplink and transmit an S-Band downlink. Among other applications, this experiment will allow terrestrial repeaters to be linked via the satellite. The present plan calls for completion of a flight unit by January '96

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Eduardo Diaz (CE3GA) for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-248.02
ITAMSAT TELEMETRY COEFFICIENTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 248.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 4, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-248.02

ITAMSAT Telemetry Coefficient

Following is a coefficient file for the telemetry channels of ITAMSAT. Alberto (I2KBD) reports the launch is presently scheduled for 25-SEP-1993 at 01:27 UTC. ITAMSAT will start out with a callsign of ITAMSAT, and change to IY2SAT when BBS operations are initiated. Writers of telemetry decoders will want to note that this file may not be precisely in the "standard" MICROSAT format and their programs will need to recognize both callsigns.

This file has been uploaded to CI$, hamnet, library 5.

WD0E will attempt to have an updated TLMDCII out prior to this launch, that will recognize this bird, but that may not be possible given other commitments.

Martha, at AMSAT HQ, will have this file available both as hard copy and on disk in about a week or so. Telemetry aficionados will note some interesting items here:

- ch 15h is labeled RX frame temp. This is the same as on the current MICROSATs: the temp of the frame, in the receiver module, on the inside wall on the +X side.

There are temperature sensors on all four side solar panels and the -Z, not just the +Y. This is primarily to improve the source-side power management efficiency.

- Channels 2C through 2E will require clarification, but they may be simply different labels for the same channel numbers is the present MICROSATs, as the BCR is essentially identical.

- Note the -Z array temp at ch 35h

- Channels 3E through 41 will require clarification

- WD0E understand the IR sensor will have a narrower field of view than the present MICROSATs. Observing its varations when the +Z surface is earth pointing may be interesting.

0	Rx D DISC:	+7.89403	-0.07355	0.000	kHz
1	Rx D S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
2	Rx C DISC:	+8.70383	-0.07941	0.000	kHz
3	Rx C S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
4	Rx B DISC:	+9.24064	-0.08231	0.000	kHz
5	Rx B S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
6	Rx A DISC:	+9.78829	-0.08761	0.000	kHz
7	Rx A S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
8	Rx E DISC:	+9.47641	-0.08615	0.000	kHz

9	Rx E S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
A	+5V (Rx) Bus:	+0.000	+0.03235	0.000	Volt
B	+5V Rx Current:	+0.000	+0.000250	0.000	Ampere
C	+2.5V VREF:	+0.000	+0.01128	0.000	Volt
D	8.5V (Rx) Bus:	+0.000	+0.04497	0.000	Volt
E	+Z IR Detector:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
F	LO Monitor I:	+0.000	+0.000037	0.000	Ampere
10	+10V (Rx) Bus:	+0.000	+0.053557	0.000	Volt
11	GASFET Bias I:	+0.000	+0.000026	0.000	Ampere
12	Ground REF:	+0.000	+0.010000	0.000	Volt
13	+Z Array V:	+0.000	+0.10381	0.000	Volt
14	Rx Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
15	+X Frame Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
16	Bat 1 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
17	Bat 2 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
18	Bat 3 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
19	Bat 4 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
1A	Bat 5 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
1B	Bat 6 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
1C	Bat 7 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
1D	Bat 8 V:	+1.8013	-0.00364	0.000	Volt
1E	Array V:	+8.5018	+0.068273	0.000	Volt
1F	+5V Bus:	+0.958	+0.0312	0.000	Volt
20	+8.5V Bus:	+6.862	+0.0184	0.000	Volt
21	+10V Bus:	+8.1206	+0.022503	0.000	Volt
22	BCR Set Point:	+4.0019	+1.1133	0.000	Set
23	+10V Bus Cur:	+0.014641	+0.0043106	0.000	Ampere
24	+8.5V Bus Cur:	+0.00234	+0.0007203	0.000	Ampere
25	+5V Bus Cur:	-0.015	+0.0041667	0.000	Ampere
26	+X Array Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
27	-X Array Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
28	-Y Array Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
29	+Y Array Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
2A	-Z Array Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
2B	+Z Array Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
2C	Trickle Cur:	-0.008039	+0.0023219	0.000	Ampere
2D	BCR Input Cur:	-0.02593	+0.00339	0.000	Ampere
2E	Bat Output Cur:	-0.04936	+0.00418	0.000	Ampere
2F	Bat 1 Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
30	Bat 2 Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
31	Baseplt Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
32	PSK TX RF Out:	+0.007442	-0.0002794	0.000060	Watt
33	FM/PSK RF Out:	+0.011771	+0.0025386	0.000054	Watt
34	PSK TX PA Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
35	-Z Array Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
36	FM/PSK PA Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
37	-Z Ext Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
38	+Z Array Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree

39	-Y Frame Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
3A	+X Array Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
3B	+Y Array Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
3C	-X Array Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
3D	-Y Array Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
3E	Earth sensor:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
3F	Bat 3 Temp:	+95.246	-0.62071	0.000	Degree
40	Separation sw:	+0.000	+0.05	0.000	Volt
41	Spin sensor:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank Alberto Zagni (I2KBD) and Jim White (WD0E) for making this data availble for this ANS bulletin.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-248.03
AMSAT OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 248.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 4, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-248.03

Current AMSAT Operations Net Schedule For AO-13

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode-B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz. If, at the start of the OPS Net the frequency of 145.950 MHz is being used for a QSO, OPS Net enthusiasts are asked to move to the alternate frequency of 145.955 MHz

Date	UTC	Mode	Phs	NCS	Alt NCS
11-Sep-93	1430	B	159	VE2LVC	W9ODI
18-Sep-93	1515	B	96	N7NQM	W5IU
2-Oct-93	1400	B	160	WA5ZIB	WJ9F

Any stations with information on current events would be most welcomed. Also, those interested in discussing technical issues or who have questions about any particular aspect of OSCAR statellite operations are encouraged to join the OPS Nets. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as the NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

SSTV sessions will be held on immediately after the OPS Nets a downlink on

a Mode-B downlink frequency 145.960 MHz.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-248.04
WEEKLY OSCAR STATUS REPORTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 248.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 4, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-248.04

Weekly OSCAR Status Reports: 04-SEP-93

AO-13: Current Transponder Operating Schedule:
L QST *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE *** 1993 Aug 16-Oct 25
Mode-B : MA   0 to MA 60 !
Mode-BS : MA 60 to MA 120 !<- after Aug 30 (hopefully)
Mode-S : MA 120 to MA 145 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF
Mode-S : MA 145 to MA 150 !<- S beacon only
Mode-BS : MA 150 to MA 180 !   Alon/Alat 180/0
Mode-B : MA 180 to MA 256 !
Omnis   : MA 230 to MA 40 ! Move to attitude 210/0, 25-Oct-93
Continuous up-to-date information about AO-13 operations is always available on the beacons at 145.812 MHz and 2400.646 MHz in CW, RTTY and 400 bps PSK. Also, these bulletins are also posted to INTERNET, ANS bulletins, Packet, PACSATs, etc., and can also be found in many international newsletters. [G3RUH/DB2OS/VK5AGR]

AO-13 DX: LU8EBH says that he will be Asuncion, Paraguay from 11-SEP-93 until 15-SEP-93 operating AO-13 AMSAT-OSCAR-13 Mode-B using the call sign ZP0SAT or LU8EBH/ZP. Look for him on a downlink frecuency of 145.890 or 145.900 MHz. In early September he'll confirm the dates and callsign. On 30-AUG-93 at 13:58 UTC there took place the first QSO between Japan and countries in Zone 13 using AO-13 satellite. JG1TSG moved to Nosap Cape NE Japan for this purpose. Also active was JA8BY. Theye used the Mode-B. JG1TSG used 50 watts output, and his antennas consisted of a 12 element boom for 145 MHz and 26 elements for 435 MHz. LU8EBH used home brew rig with 25 watts output. His antennas were the KLM 40CX and 22C. Some minutes later, with about one or two degrees of elevation, the signals increased to S5-2. [LW2DTZ & LU8EBH]

AO-10: VE2LEZ reports that last weekend he was listening to AO-10 when he came upon an excellent DX station: 4MZMW0. And it turns out that this was VE2LEZ first contact on AO-13! He says that he made a contact with 4MZMW0 on a downlink frequency of 144.915 MHz. VE2LEZ says that the contact was difficult but challenging. [VE2LEZ @ VE2FKB]

AO-16: Operating normally. [WH6I]

UO-22: Operating normally. [WH6I]

KO-23: Operating normally. [WH6I]

AO-21: RUDAK-2 is now operating continously in the digital FM Mode only, no telemetry and no DigiVoice for the moment. So nothing is wrong with RUDAK. However, telemetry and DigiVoice will resume later this month and for October, a special DigiVoice Experiment will be held. [DB2OS]

The AMSAT NEWS Service (ANS) is looking for volunteers to contribute weekly OSCAR status reports. If you have a favorite OSCAR which you work on a regular basis and would like to contribute to this bulletin, please send your observations to WD0HHU at his CompuServe address of 70524,2272, on INTERNET at wd0hhu@amsat.org, or to his local packet BBS in the Denver, CO area, WD0HHU @ W0LJF.#NECO.CO.USA.NOAM. Also, if you find that the current set of orbital elements are not generating the correct AOS/LOS times at your QTH, PLEASE INCLUDE THAT INFORMATION AS WELL. The information you provide will be of value to all OSCAR enthusiasts.

/EX

Date: 5 Sep 1993 16:54:38 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!concert!inxs.concert.net!cole@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Antenna Covenants AGAIN (but now with a twist!)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Greetings!

The article below is part of a thread I started in rec.video.cable-tv. I didn't cross-post it, as I wanted to avoid unnecessary traffic. I wanted to post it to rec.radio.amateur.misc because it raises concerns and issues brought on by recent legislation that could affect amateur radio operators.

This particular article is my reply to a reply to my original article. Since I didn't ask for/get consent to include the primary reply'ers text, I've removed it. ALL TEXT BELOW IS MINE. Please refer to the rec.video.cable-tv newsgroup for more information/articles.

73 de KC4WEJ,
Derrick

--- included article ---

I originally said:

>>That's all fine and dandy, but what if you live in a subdivision that has
>>covenants restricting antennas/dishes? What then?

[reply deleted]

Being an amateur radio operator, I've listened to some arguments about covenants, voluntary agreements, local ordinances, etc. There is a federal something-or-other that supposedly prohibits local municipalities from ordinances that restrict antennas. This is apparently against the law(s) set forth by the Communications Act of 1934. The arguments are brewing as to whether or not "voluntary agreements" such as covenants (that are of course "agreed to" when the deed is signed) are also affected.

I originally said:
>>I'm not a lawyer, and I'm not completely versed in the ways of the television
>>industry, but it would seem that given the evolving situation, covenants that
>>restrict antennas would now be deemed moot (if not illegal) as now cable,
>>although aesthetically pleasing, is now NOT the only medium by which to
>>receive all FCC-licensed stations in your local broadcast area.

[reply deleted]

Before all this mess started, television stations were brought to the television by means of a buried coaxial cable. Since local programming also "rode the coax", Joe Developer obviated the ability to put up an antenna by introducing covenants restricting if not prohibiting antennas, most likely thinking "since cable carries it all, Joe Homeowner won't need an antenna. PLUS, they're unsightly and lower property values."

Ok, fine.

Now, local programming is in danger of NOT "riding the coax", and will have to be pulled "off-air", which requires an antenna. Well, thanks to Joe Developer, Joe Homeowner is now restricted if not prohibitied from viewing local FCC-licensed BROADCAST programming.

(Put on armchair lawyer cap)

Restricting if not prohibiting Joe Homeowner from viewing local FCC-licensed broadcast programming is in direct violation of the Communications Act of 1934. Ergo, "restrictive antenna covenants" are in direct violation of the Communications Act of 1934 i.e., illegal.

Please prove/disprove me otherwise!

[reply deleted]

To be honest, if my cable bill goes up $1 (as would be the case if Cablevision

knuckles under to WRAL), I could care less. But I also freely admit to having ulterior motives regarding the hopeful abolishing of these idiotic, anal-retentive antenna covenants. I would like the freedom to put up a satellite dish (you can't possibly imagine what's up there!) and to put up an amateur radio antenna on MY property. Granted, in my particular situation the antenna covenant is not prohibitive, but unless someone contributes a little something to MY mortgage payment, I shouldn't have to ask that someone for permission.

I acknowledge those who would reply that "Well, YOU chose to live there, YOU signed the deed, YOU agreed to the stipulations". I really can't rebuke that. My point is that now one of those stipulations is in my eyes illegal.

Comments welcome!

Derrick

--
Limbaugh Watch for Sunday September 05, 1993:
- Day 229 (249 if Rich/Dead) of "America Held Hostage" (aka the "Raw Deal")
- The Election was 307 days ago
- 1232 days remain

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 18:03:29 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!usenet.ufl.edu!mailer.cc.fsu.edu!
freenet.scri.fsu.edu!twright@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Antenna Covenants AGAIN (but now with a twist!)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Where can one find this rec.video.cable-tv net?
I can not locate it so far via FREENET.
Tim Wright KD4OVM
--
Tim Wright KD4OVM   dispatcher Morehead State University Police
t.wright@msuacad.morehead-st.edu Boy did we ever loose that football game
twright@freenet.fsu.edu Marshall University 56 Morehead State 0 0 and 1

Date: Sun, 05 Sep 93 23:32:26 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!
cis.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ARLD046 DX news
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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ZCZC AE72
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 46 ARLD046
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT September 1, 1993
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD046
ARLD046 DX news

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE; the Connecticut DX Association Net; the YCCC PacketCluster Network; Bob, W5KNE; QRZ DX; and John, KB1T, for the items in this week's bulletin.

WAKE ISLAND. After a 24 hour delay, the Cal/Poly Group was spotted Thursday on 14214 kHz at 1309z. Keep an eye on your local PacketCluster for WH9/KC6CEX.

CAMBODIA. Mike, VS6WV, has been worked as XU6WV on 18080 kHz CW and 14194 kHz SSB between 1130 to 1400z. A PacketCluster spot shows XV7TH on SSB on 14195 kHz around 1400z.

MONGOLIA. JT1CS and KB9IBZ are signing JT3SDX. They have been worked between 14025 and 14030 kHz around 1300z. QSL via JR0CGJ. JT1BR has been worked grayline-mode on 7011 kHz CW around 1138z.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO. VQ9QM has been on 17 meters lately. Check 18069 kHz around 1530z.

QATAR. A71A was worked on 21201 kHz at 1530z.

SOMALIA. Rob, N3HQW, will begin a six month stay starting in early September, and has made arrangements to operate as T5/N3HQW. He will be on 20, 15 and 10 meter SSB. QSL via WD4NGB.

GHANA. Randy, K0EU, continues to keep 9G1XA very active, though now most spots show up for 160, 80 and 40 meters. Check 1827 kHz around 0545z and between 2300 and 2400z; 3505 kHz between 0145 and 0200z, and 0500 to 0600z; 7023 kHz from 2330 to 0100z; 18072 between 2100 and 2200z; and 24893 kHz between 2200 and 2230z. QSL via K0EU.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. K6URI will be operating as ZF2VA September 5 through 17.

EAST KIRIBATI, aka LINE ISLANDS. Listen for the T32BE and T32BI operation expected on from September 8 through 13.

SAINT PAUL ISLAND. The CY9R operation is now active from the northern-most island. They were spotted on 7009.5 kHz at 2148z. QSL VIA VE3MRN.

MALAWI. 7Q7CE will be active until September 10. 7Q7XX has been worked on 18079 kHz between 1900 and 2300z.

WALVIS BAY AND PENGUIN ISLANDS. If you haven't worked either of these, it would be a good idea to work them ASAP if they become active. The DXCC status of both Walvis and Penguin could come into question, should South Africa turn them over to Namibia.

THIS WEEKEND ON THE RADIO. The All Asia Phone Contest, sponsored by the Japan Radio Relay League, starts at 0000z Saturday and runs for 48 hours. The exchange is signal report and two digit number denoting your age. For more information see page 117 in June QST.

The LZ DX CW Contest, sponsored by the Bulgarian Federation of Radio Amateurs, is a 24 hour event which starts at 1200z on Saturday. Check page 103 of August QST for details.

And according to the 1993 KB1T Ham Photo Calendar there are two other events worth noting. The DL QRP 40 Meter CW runs from 1300 to 1600z on Saturday. The 24 hour RSGB Field Day Phone event starts at 1500z Saturday.
NNNN

Date: 5 Sep 93 20:54:21 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 September
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 247, 09/04/93
10.7 FLUX=079.2 90-AVG=098   SSN=042   BKI=4554 2313 BAI=023
BGND-XRAY=A2.1   FLU1=2.6E+06 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=5664 3323 PAI=032
  BOU-DEV=066,082,071,060,010,021,008,025   DEV-AVG=042 NT   SWF=00:000
 XRAY-MAX= C1.6   @ 1846UT   XRAY-MIN= A1.3   @ 0105UT   XRAY-AVG= A5.1
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2110UT   NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2210UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.4%
  PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1745UT   PCA-MIN= -0.6DB @ 1850UT   PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55377NT @ 0228UT   BOUTF-MIN=55323NT @ 0743UT BOUTF-AVG=55350NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT   GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+069,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+116NT@ 1701UT   GOES6-MIN=N:-089NT@ 0722UT G6-AVG=+085,+025,-055
 FLUXFCST=STD:080,080,085;SESC:080,080,085 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/015,010,010

```
    KFCST=2135 5111 2134 4111  27DAY-AP=010,012   27DAY-KP=2343 2222 3334 3222
 WARNINGS=*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
   ALERTS=**MINSTRM:ENDED~1500UTC;**SWEEP:II=3@1847-1857UTC
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 03 SEP 93 was  45.0.
      The Full Kp Indices for 03 SEP 93 are: 3o 3+ 5o 5+   5o 4+ 4- 5-
```

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 20:03:35 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!pineapp@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Interesting amateur subject report on CNN
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <easu348.747220540@orion.oac.uci.edu> easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu (Andrew Schwartz Parker) writes:
>I was just watching CNN's Headline News, and they did a report on ham radio
>operators volunteering to help out in a large arson investigation near
>Berkley. They did not talk too much about the workings of the investigation,
>but they did mention that 40 something volunteers were helping. One of the
>people that they showed was WB6HPA, Fred Leif. I just thought it was
>interesting.
>--
>Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu

 This was on the local news in San Francisco. It had a follow up
from the fire captain that had said "he had wished not to have
people doing this." It sound like that Fred was not working
with an organization, IE VIP (CDF), races.
  This is only an oberservation.

--
```
.-----------------------------------------------+--------------------------.
| INTERNET: pineapp@netcom.com                  | Daniel Curry  WB6STW     |
| AMPRNET : dan@wb6stw.ampr.org  [44.4.20.144] | E-:-) Ham Radio Operator |
| AX.25   : wb6stw@n0ary.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA       | Redwood City, CA USA     |
'-----------------------------------------------+--------------------------'
```

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 22:07:36 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!bwilkins@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Interesting amateur subject report on CNN
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

pineapp@netcom.com (Dan Curry) writes:

: In article <easu348.747220540@orion.oac.uci.edu> easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu
(Andrew Schwartz Parker) writes:
: >I was just watching CNN's Headline News, and they did a report on ham radio
: >operators volunteering to help out in a large arson investigation near
: >Berkley. They did not talk too much about the workings of the investigation,
: >but they did mention that 40 something volunteers were helping. One of the
: >people that they showed was WB6HPA, Fred Leif. I just thought it was
: >interesting.
: >--
: >Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu
:
:
: This was on the local news in San Francisco. It had a follow up
: from the fire captain that had said "he had wished not to have
: people doing this." It sound like that Fred was not working
: with an organization, IE VIP (CDF), races.
:   This is only an oberservation.

Fred is working with a group. The Northern Alameda County or NALCO ARES
and Races Program, with memoramdoms of understanding signed with the city
of Berkeley, the city of Albany and the university of california at Berkeley.

What you are seeing in the media is a new program of amateur involvement
in serving local or city fire departments similar to the state run cdf vip
program.

Berkeley is the first city to fund and use amateurs in a *strictly* fire
watch program that I am aware of. Berkeleys eastern city limits are the
urban to grassland interface that is prone arson and careless use of
flammables.

Like the Chief, I wish that people didn't have to do this...But the hams
have given peace of mind to many of us living in these hills.

bob n6fri
--
Bob Wilkins   n6fri   voice 440.250+ 100pl san francisco bay area
bwilkins@holonet.net   packet n6fri @ n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na

Date: 5 Sep 1993 19:14:48 -0500
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!geraldo.cc.utexas.edu!emx.cc.utexas.edu!not-for-
mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Morris Code
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

robert@amanda.jpunix.com (robert somebody) complains:

>>In fact, one even referred to it as "Morris." What a sad commentary
>>on the educational ability of the Codeless Technician.

   So? - some of us perfessas wotte is well edickated and wotte
   is eggsta clarst, and use it nearly all the time at 30+ wpm,
   call it Morris too. You know that Albert Vail died in Morris
   County, doncha? Who needs any more prufe.

   And why do you think the people in rec.equestrian refer to their
   animals as Horace? Well, then.

Derek "Morris fur ever" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 23:21:52 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu!jherman@ames.arpa
Subject: Off-topic blabber 8-)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2172@arrl.org> bbattles@arrl.org (Brian Battles WS1O) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sking@wattres.SJ.CA.US (Steve King) writes:
>
>> <deleted stuff>
>
>> When I moved to Florida, I looked into how to get a FL driver's license.
>> It turns out, you can't get a D/L unless you own a car, ie, you have a car
>> registered in your name in FL....
>
>   Is this really true? How? Why? What's the possible reason? What if you have
>a spouse or child who plans to drive your car? This sounds exceptionally
>nutty.
>
 I can't resist telling you the situation here in Hawaii: To take the
motorcycle driving test your bike has to be insured, yet you can't
insure it without having passed the driving test..... go figure!

[Oh, I have operated 2M mobile on my bike, just to keep this on the
subject of radio...]

Jeff NH6IL

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 21:20:10 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!torn!csd.unb.ca!a4q4@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: WANTED: TM-241A MODS????
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

  I'm looking for any mods for the TM-241A . I've looked at most of the
mods lists using ARCHIE and cannot find this radio.
Perhaps you can help me....

Don Trynor VE1ARZ
A4Q4@JUPITER.SUN.CSD.UNB.CA

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 19:42:32 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!mercury.cair.du.edu!elesatz@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Sep3.001902.3137@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<1993Sep3.105149.1409@news.uiowa.edu>, <1993Sep3.153559.6384@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>sat
Subject : Re: Non-licensed purchase of radio

In article <1993Sep3.153559.6384@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
writes:

>That's what the Communications Act of 1934 said. But now there's a
>new law called the ECPA, Electronic Communications Privacy Act, that
>makes it a crime to even monitor the cellular frequencies. The FCC

So does this mean that I can't even tune my old TV to channel 81? On
channel 81 I receive cellular conversations very clearly. I think this
is bullshit. I paid for a TV that receives certain frequencies. Why
shouldn't I be allowed to tune into whatever happenes to be on those
frequencies? It isn't my fault that these were reallocated.

Eric
-
Eric LeSatz | lesatz@aludra.usc.edu | N0UVD
University of Southern California, | elesatz@diana.cair.du.edu | 147.435 MHz
School of Planning | elesatz@nyx.cs.du.edu | 146.985 MHz
-

Date: Sun, 5 Sep 1993 14:22:11 GMT
From: swrinde!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Aug30.185907.4627@ccd.harris.com>, <CCLw1F.CH3@world.std.com>,
<1993Sep2.170408.1@ttd.teradyne.com>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: What A Mess Already

In article <1993Sep2.170408.1@ttd.teradyne.com> rice@ttd.teradyne.com writes:
>In article <CCLw1F.CH3@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>>It really burns some that the CW operators use up 50 or 60 kHz of the
>>band, for a single encoding scheme, where the digital folks use less
>>than 30khz in common usage for RTTY, Amtor, Pactor, clover, etc. The
>>digital modes RARELY extend below 14.060, with occasional exceptions
>>during the few RTTY contests a year.
>
>Don't understand what you're describing here. What CW mode uses up
>50khz ? CW doesn't use any 'encoding' schemes. You turn the transmitter
>on, you turn the transmitter off. It emits a single wave on a single
>frequency. Very little bandwidth - certainly not 'anywhere' near 50khz.
>Geezzz SSB's only 2.5khz of bandwidth, or so.

In the slim hope that John isn't just generating flame bait, I'm
sticking my oar in. What Daniel is saying is that *collectively*
ops using manual Morse encoding are occupying 60 kHz of 20 meters
while all the various other digital modes are *collectively* working
in 30 kHz of spectrum. That was a reasonable distribution up until
about 2 years ago because the manual Morse encoding ops dominated
the band segment. But that's changing with the rapid rise in operations
on other digital modes, and a new accommodation needs to be made.
Currently, packet ops are creeping above 14.1 MHz and into the
foreign phone segment, and AMTOR ops are creeping down from 14.08 MHz
into the Morse encoding section, pinching the General and Advanced
Morse ops against the Extra segment at 14.025 MHz. The RTTY guys are
caught in the middle with nowhere to go on the band. A new bandplan
is needed, but the underpopulated Extra segment is set in place by
the rules, data transmission is barred above 14.150 MHz by FCC
regulation, and the foreign phone ops don't want to share their
refuge from US phone DXers. It looks to me that, barring regulatory
change, things are only going to get worse for the digital ops
on 20 meters. The best course is probably to select another band,
such as 30 meters, as propagation permits.

John is correct that A0 emission uses no encoding technique. But
if we allow Daniel the use of a common colloquialism, then CW and
manual Morse encoding can be considered synonymous. Morse definitely
is an encoding, like ASCII or Baudot, of alphanumeric characters.
It's just a variable length encoding that typically uses the A1 emission
type instead of F1 to represent the marks and spaces. This lack of

regularity and redundancy makes it theoretically less robust on a
noisy or fading channel, though in practice it can often do quite
well with the aid of intensely conditioned wetware modems.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV |"If 10% is good enough | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | for Jesus, it's good | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | enough for Uncle Sam."| emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | -Ray Stevens |

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1050
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